

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	No. C 06-6003 CW
Plaintiff,	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS'
v.	MOTION FOR EVIDENTIARY
THE CHILDREN'S INTERNET, INC., et al.	HEARING (Docket No. 231)
Defendants.	AND GRANTING IN PART
	PLAINTIFF'S CROSS-MOTION
	TO EXCLUDE CERTAIN
	EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS
	(Docket No. 234)

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Defendants The Children's Internet, Inc. (TCI), Two Dog Net, Inc., Nasser Hamedani and Sholeh Hamedani move for an evidentiary hearing in connection with Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) motion for a determination of remedies. The SEC cross-moves to exclude certain evidence Defendants have submitted and arguments they have made in opposing the remedies motion. The matter was taken under submission on the papers. Having considered all of the papers submitted by the parties, the Court denies Defendants' motion and grants the SEC's cross-motion in part.

BACKGROUND

The complaint charges Defendants with violating multiple provisions of the federal securities laws in connection with the sale of TCI securities. The parties reached an agreement that

1 obviated the need for a trial on the merits. Pursuant to the  
2 agreement, Defendants agreed not to contest liability and consented  
3 to the Court conducting a hearing to determine the appropriate  
4 remedies for their violations. Defendants agreed that, in the  
5 course of the remedies proceeding, they would be "precluded from  
6 arguing that [they] did not violate the federal securities laws as  
7 alleged in the Complaint" and that the "allegations of the  
8 Complaint shall be accepted as and deemed true by the Court." See,  
9 e.g., Docket No. 143 (consent of Nasser Hamedani) at 2.

10 The SEC moved for a determination of remedies on May 1, 2008.  
11 Despite the unequivocal language of the consents, in opposing the  
12 SEC's motion, Defendants submit evidence disputing the allegations  
13 in the complaint and argue that they did not violate the securities  
14 laws in various respects. They characterize their assertions as  
15 "mitigating factors."

#### 16 DISCUSSION

17 Defendants may not, in connection with the remedies  
18 proceeding, submit evidence disputing any allegation in the  
19 complaint or argue that they did not violate the securities laws.  
20 Non-liability is not appropriately asserted as a "mitigating  
21 factor" in a remedies proceeding that is premised on liability.  
22 Defendants gave up their right to a jury trial on the issue of  
23 liability when they signed the consents. It makes no difference  
24 that the planned sale of TCI, which would have made a remedies  
25 proceeding unnecessary, did not go through as planned; the consents  
26 were not made contingent on the sale.

27 Although these general principles should make it clear that  
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1 much of the material contained in Defendants' opposition is not  
2 appropriately considered in connection with the remedies  
3 proceeding, the Court will discuss the specific evidence that the  
4 parties have identified.

5 A. Evidence Concerning Scienter

6 Defendants argue in their opposition to the SEC's remedies  
7 motion that they acted without any deliberate intention to defraud,  
8 in large part because they relied on the advice of their attorney.  
9 They argue, therefore, that the scienter element of the SEC's  
10 claims has not been satisfied. This amounts to contesting  
11 liability, which, as stated above, Defendants cannot do.

12 Because Defendants agreed not to argue that they did not  
13 violate the securities laws, they are precluded from arguing that  
14 they did not act with scienter. They have not shown that their  
15 conversations with counsel are relevant for any purpose other than  
16 negating scienter,<sup>1</sup> and thus, they are precluded from submitting  
17 evidence of reliance on counsel.

18 B. Evidence Concerning the Use of Investor Funds

19 Defendants have offered evidence of how the funds they raised  
20 for TCI were spent, as well as evidence that such spending was in  
21 line with the expectations of investors. The complaint, however,  
22 details how the relevant funds were spent. It states that only  
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24 <sup>1</sup>To the extent Defendants offer evidence of their  
25 conversations with counsel to demonstrate that they reasonably  
26 concluded that they could sell unregistered TCI shares, the  
27 evidence is irrelevant. Liability for the sale of unregistered  
28 securities is imposed without regard for the defendant's state of  
mind, and thus the defendant's state of mind cannot be used to  
avoid disgorgement of the proceeds from such sales.

1 \$395,000 of the \$2.7 million that was raised through the sale of  
2 TCI shares between February, 2002 and December, 2004 was used to  
3 fund TCI's operations. With respect to the remaining \$2.3 million,  
4 the complaint alleges:

5 Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani transferred approximately \$1.2  
6 million to a checking account they used for personal  
7 expenses. From the \$1.2 million transferred to the  
8 checking account, Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani used  
9 approximately \$300,000 to pay Nasser Hamedani's gambling  
10 expenses; approximately \$275,000 to make payments for new  
11 automobiles, including a Corvette and a Mercedes sedan,  
12 and for a down payment and mortgage payments on a  
13 personal residence they shared; approximately \$250,000 to  
14 write checks made payable to various of their family  
15 members or friends, or to "cash" or as cash withdrawals;  
16 and approximately \$75,000 for other family expenses, such  
17 as school tuition and utility bills. These uses were not  
18 disclosed to investors.

19 Of the remaining \$1.1 million collected from investors as  
20 of December 2004 but not diverted to the checking account  
21 used for personal expenses, Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani  
22 diverted the investor funds to, among [other] things, Two  
23 Dog Net and commission payments totaling approximately  
24 \$365,000 to Perez and Poyner. In addition, Nasser and  
25 Sholeh Hamedani used approximately \$150,000 to pay for  
26 the 51 percent interest in DWC . . . . These uses were  
27 also not disclosed to investors.

28 Compl. ¶¶ 35-36.

The complaint also discusses the \$750,000 that was raised  
between December, 2004 and June, 2005 through the sale of what  
investors thought were TCI shares:

Contrary to [Defendants'] representations, the shares  
purchased were not "an investment with TCI," but were  
rather sales of shares held in the name of Shadrack  
Films, the company that Sholeh Hamedani wholly owned and  
controlled. As a consequence, and undisclosed to  
investors, the money paid by investors was treated by  
Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani as their own money rather than  
capital for TCI.

Compl. ¶ 40.

Defendants may not offer evidence that disputes these

1 allegations or any other allegations in the complaint discussing  
2 how investors' money was spent or what investors' expectations  
3 were. While at least some of the evidence submitted in opposition  
4 to the SEC's remedies motion appears to contradict these  
5 allegations, it is not clear that all of the evidence does so. As  
6 long as Defendants do not dispute the allegations in the complaint  
7 or deny violating the securities laws, they may offer evidence of  
8 expenses to the extent those expenses are relevant to the issue of  
9 disgorgement. The SEC may dispute the relevance of any such  
10 evidence in its reply.

11 C. Evidence Concerning Early Sale of TCI Shares By Soraiya  
12 Hamedani and Farzin Cigarchi

13 The complaint alleges that, once TCI stock became listed on  
14 the OTC Bulletin Board, Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani delayed "the  
15 issuance of stock certificates to investors who had paid for their  
16 shares of TCI months or years earlier." Compl. ¶ 44. At the same  
17 time, the Hamedanis allegedly arranged for their own shares to be  
18 available for immediate resale. The complaint further alleges  
19 that, before Sholeh Hamedani made the stock certificates available  
20 to investors, she and Nasser Hamedani engaged in transactions with  
21 the purpose of enriching themselves:

22 By approximately mid-March 2005, Sholeh Hamedani received  
23 from TCI's transfer agent share certificates representing  
24 shares issued in the names of investors not controlled by  
25 the defendants. However, Sholeh Hamedani did not provide  
26 the investors the certificates until on or around April  
27 29, 2005. By that point, the quoted share price for  
28 TCI's stock had fallen by approximately 80 percent and  
was then trading in the same range at which many  
investors had originally purchased their shares, at  
approximately \$2.00 per share.

Beginning in approximately February 2005, Nasser Hamedani

1 arranged for two brokerage accounts to be opened, one in  
2 the name of Soraiya Hamedani, Nasser Hamedani's daughter,  
3 and the other in the name of Nasser Hamedani's nephew,  
4 Farzin Cigarchi . . . . Within days of the initiation of  
5 the publicly-quoted market in February 2005,  
6 approximately 60,000 shares of TCI stock were deposited  
7 into Nasser Hamedani's daughter's brokerage account,  
8 which were then sold to the public immediately. In  
9 total, more than 90,000 shares were sold from the account  
10 by approximately May 2005, netting Nasser Hamedani  
11 approximately \$440,000.

12 By early April 2005, the second account opened in the  
13 name of the nephew, Cigarchi, began to sell approximately  
14 24,000 TCI shares deposited into that account, at a point  
15 when the quoted price ranged around \$6.00 per share. In  
16 total, approximately 830,000 TCI shares were sold from  
17 this account through approximately August 2005, netting  
18 Nasser Hamedani approximately \$1.64 million.

19 Of the more than \$2 million generated by the sales of TCI  
20 shares from these accounts, approximately \$1.6 million  
21 was delivered to Nasser Hamedani through checks and  
22 withdrawals from the brokerage accounts, while his  
23 relatives used the remaining approximately \$400,000.

24 Compl. ¶¶ 45-48.

25 In opposing the SEC's remedies motion, Defendants assert that  
26 TCI's investors could have sold their stock before they received  
27 their stock certificates. This contradicts the allegations in the  
28 complaint and is improper. The complaint also alleges that the  
sale of TCI shares through the accounts of Soraiya Hamedani and  
Farzin Cigarchi were fraudulent and were undertaken to enrich  
Nasser and Sholeh Hamedani, and Defendants are precluded from  
arguing otherwise. However, Defendants may introduce evidence  
showing that some of these stock sales took place after April 29,  
2008, at which time the complaint alleges that outside investors  
had received their stock certificates and were able to sell their  
shares. Such evidence is not necessarily inconsistent with the  
allegations in the complaint, and Defendants may argue from this

1 evidence that some of the proceeds should not be disgorged.

2 D. Evidence Concerning Amendments to the Securities  
3 Registration Regulations

4 In February, 2008, the SEC published a final rule affecting  
5 stock registration requirements. The SEC argues that the amendment  
6 is irrelevant, and that Defendants therefore may not refer to it in  
7 opposing its remedies motion. Defendants argue that the amendment  
8 "puts into serious question the Commission's stance that the TCI  
9 shares . . . needed registration." Defs.' Req. for Judicial Notice  
10 at 3. Defendants also appear to argue that, even if they were  
11 required to register the shares, the Court should consider as a  
12 mitigating factor the fact that they purportedly would not have  
13 been required to register the shares if the transactions at issue  
14 had taken place after the amendment.<sup>2</sup>

15 The Court finds that the amendment is not relevant to any  
16 issue to be decided on the SEC's remedies motion. Defendants may  
17 not rely on the amendment to dispute their liability for selling  
18 unregistered shares. Nor does the fact that such sales would  
19 purportedly be permissible if they were conducted today alter the  
20 Court's determination of the proper amount of disgorgement. For  
21 the purposes of the remedies motion, the Court must consider the  
22 sales as violating the securities laws at the time they were  
23 conducted, and thus proceeds from the sales are subject to  
24 disgorgement.

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26 <sup>2</sup>The Court expresses no opinion as to the accuracy of  
27 Defendants' characterization of the post-amendment registration  
28 requirements.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the SEC's cross-motion to exclude certain evidence and arguments in connection with Defendants' opposition to its motion for a determination of remedies is GRANTED IN PART. The SEC shall file its reply by July 31, 2008. The remedies motion will be heard on August 14 at 2:00 p.m.

Defendants' motion for an evidentiary hearing is DENIED. If the Court determines, after considering the parties' submissions and hearing oral argument on the remedies motion, that an evidentiary hearing is necessary, a hearing will be scheduled.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 7/25/08



CLAUDIA WILKEN  
United States District Judge